



1207 Funding: Facts and Information

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND STABILIZATION (S/CRS)

A Whole of Government Approach to Prevent, Resolve, and Transform Conflict

The United States is committed to helping countries prevent or emerge from conflict. With nearly half of recovering countries falling back into conflict within a few years, the need for concerted international attention is compelling, and the threat that inaction poses for international security is ever-present.

1207 Background

Section 1207 of the Fiscal Year (FY) 2006 National Defense Authorization Act authorized the Secretary of Defense to transfer to the Secretary of State up to \$100 million in FY 06 and 07 to provide assistance in reconstruction, security and stabilization. The Secretary of State delegated responsibility for implementation of the “1207” program to the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization (S/CRS). There are currently eight 1207 projects covering 14 countries.

Fiscal Year 2008 Funding

Congress extended this authorization in Section 1210 of the FY08 National Defense Authorization Act. S/CRS and DOD provided bureaus and Embassies with proposal submission guidance and templates. As was the practice in FY07, an interagency Review Committee that includes S/CRS, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, J-5 (Strategic Plans and Policy), the Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance, and USAID reviewed the proposals, approving nine of them.

What Can the Funding Be Spent On?

The authority is intended to improve U.S. capacity and interagency coordination for immediate stability, security or reconstruction assistance to a foreign country for the purpose of restoring or maintaining peace and security in that country. The key is to focus on stability operations, an area that requires strong interagency cooperation.

What it Cannot Fund

1207 funding cannot be used for: 1) Assessed UN contributions (but can be used to provide voluntary contributions for stabilization and reconstruction purposes to UN operations); 2) Programs where there is an active budget request pending on the Hill; or 3) Programs that create the impression of an end-run around the appropriations process.

Applying for 1207 Funding

Proposals may originate at embassies, State regional bureaus, USAID, or Combatant Commands. All proposals must be closely coordinated with the U.S. embassy and be submitted by the Ambassador. In the case of regional projects, embassies should coordinate in presenting proposals. Funding submissions require clearance by F, as well as relevant State and USAID regional and functional bureaus. All proposals, whether single country or regional, should also be cleared with the relevant Combatant Command. Those submitting proposals should consult broadly and draw in other U.S. government components that have relevant expertise.

FY 06 and FY 07 1207 Projects

- *Lebanon*: \$10 million to support training for Lebanese Internal Security Force and to assist Lebanon Armed Forces with recovering unexploded ordnance.
- *Haiti*: \$20 million focused on volatile communities to create jobs, build infrastructure, and strengthen governance.
- *Nepal*: \$10 million to improve public safety, promote rule of law, and promote quick development activities.
- *Colombia*: \$4 million focused on capacity building, community organization, and supporting improved public outreach.
- *Yemen*: \$8.8 million to improve social services among youth, increase youth workforce opportunities and youth involvement.
- *Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (Mali, Mauritania, Niger)*: \$15 million to support teacher training, job skills training, and training local leaders.
- *Tri-Border Initiative (Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia)*: \$16.9 million to enhance infrastructure, economic development, and law enforcement activities.
- *Somalia Reconciliation and Stabilization Program (Ethiopia, Kenya)*: \$25 million to support security sector reform, promote capacity building, and mitigate conflict and instability.